

# Pre-Holiday Sale

36-INCH FUR COATS, FRENCH CONEY—Value \$55.00  
**THIS WEEK \$39.50**

36-INCH BAY SEAL COATS—Value \$125.00  
**THIS WEEK \$89.50**

36-INCH MARMOT COAT—Value \$115.00  
**THIS WEEK \$79.50**

36-INCH BAY SEAL COAT, SQUIRREL COLLAR  
Value \$250.00  
**THIS WEEK \$185.00**

36-INCH MARMOT COAT—RACCOON COLLAR  
AND CUFFS—Value \$260.00  
**THIS WEEK \$185.00**

PLUSH COATS—Value \$35.00  
**THIS WEEK \$26.50**

CLOTH SPORT COATS—PLAID BACKS, ETC.  
Value to \$29.50  
**THIS WEEK \$19.50**

SUITS—WERE TO \$55.00  
**THIS WEEK \$25.00**

SUITS—WERE TO \$85.00  
**THIS WEEK \$39.50**

## THE SPECIALTY SHOP

Norwich Opp. Plant-Cadd'n Co. J. B. CARON  
140 Main Street Manager

### FIFTY LEADING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES IN THE U. S.

The department of commerce, through the bureau of the census, announces the following data from the 1919 census of agriculture for the United States.

The census bureau has determined the rank of the 50 counties in the United States leading in the combined value of farm crops and live-stock products in 1919. The live-stock products include dairy products, chickens and eggs, hogs, and swine, and wild and domestic animals and birds. These are some duplication, to be sure, when the value of crops and the value of live-stock products are included in the same total, but reason of the fact that a large part of the live-stock products are derived from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock. This combined value however, appears to offer the best available index of the relative agricultural production of the 50 leading agricultural counties were distributed among the several states as follows: California, 13; Illinois, 11; Texas, 10; Iowa, 9; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 7; Wisconsin, 6; and each for Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, and Mississippi.

Los Angeles County, California, ranked first among all counties in the United States in the combined value of crops and live-stock products in 1919. The total value amounted to \$17,579,399. The value of crops in this county was \$6,134,429, which was greater than the combined value of crops and live-stock in any other county. Grapes contributed slightly more than one-third of the combined value of crops and live-stock in this county. Other important items were lemons, walnuts, and any and forage.

Frederick County, Calif., ranked second among all counties, with a value of \$16,119,101 for crops and live-stock products, and stood third in the value of crops alone, with \$3,581,232. Grapes made up a little more than one-half of the combined value of crops and live-stock products, with peaches and hay and forage following in order.

Arrowsmith County, Wis., stood third in the combined value of crops and live-stock products with \$54,378,256, and was second in value of crops, with \$22,541,205. Potatoes comprised about one-fifth of the combined value in this county, while hay and forage was the net item in importance as regards value.

San Joaquin County, Calif., ranked fourth, with a combined value of \$41,191,149 for crops and live-stock products, and also stood fourth in the value of crops, with \$17,556,868. Potatoes, grapes, barley, and hay and forage were the leading items from the standpoint of value.

Lancaster County, Pa., was fifth in rank, with \$40,776,312 representing the value of crops and live-stock products. Tobacco, corn, hay and forage, and wheat were the most important items in the order named.

Yakima County, Wash., stood sixth in value of crops and live-stock products, with \$34,741,716. Apples, and hay and forage were the leading items as regards value.

Other counties, with their rank according to the combined value of crops and live-stock products in 1919, were as follows: Tulare County, California, seventh, with \$34,036,167; Socon County, Calif., eighth, with \$32,506,821; Whitman County, Wash., ninth, with \$31,821,047; and Deane County, Wis., tenth, with \$29,195,752. Hartford County, Conn., stood 29th in the list, with \$22,721,438 the principal products being tobacco, dairy products, hay and forage and corn.

What Prohibition is Doing  
William and Samuel Childs of the famous chain of Childs restaurants say, in the American Magazine for November, "Prohibition has raised our sales."

Lots of men who used to drop into cafes for a glass of beer and a light lunch, now visit the restaurants. Also when the day's work is over, they are more likely to take their families to dinner. They have more money to spend and fewer outside influences to distract them. Even before national prohibition came in, we noticed these facts as the various states went dry. The annual report of the Washington Home, a retreat for persons addicted to the use of alcohol and drugs in Chicago, reports it has had to close "from lack of patronage." During the ten years from 1910 to 1920, the average number of patients treated at each year was 521. Mr. Neal, proprietor of the institute, has estimated that the treatment of inebriates, has caused in no other business, and is closing his sixty-five institutes because there is no business in that line.

### DANCE! ESCAPE FOR RECIPES

Arthur Symons, the great English poet, in an article on "Dancing as Soul Expression" in the Forum for October 1921, says:

"Can it be, in any sense, possible to conjecture that the origin of dancing came from the desire to escape from one's self into an imaginary world? In that case, it might also have been a form of madness, as one finds it in the Dionysian intoxication at the Attic festival, when wine and the delirium of the senses and the passions were closely linked together."

"Certainly, even now, one of the best dances, under fixed conditions, is dancing in escaping from one's self. There are so many means. There is, for instance, a rapture in the dance which intoxicates every sense to a point of human infinity; that is, while one is dancing. After comes the recoil. No creature can ever be measured; while one endures it, it has no limits. But, alas, for one's finite nature, nothing is so."

At the age of 40 a man is either an old bachelor or a pessimist.

## GREAT BRITAIN IS WITHOUT SUPPORT

(Continued from Page One)

statement for retention of the submarine and it was said tonight that even if he were not ready to present in full the estimates of the French government as to all classes of auxiliary craft, he probably would reveal what submarine tonnage is desired.

### STATEMENT BY EACH POWER ON SUBMARINES

Washington, Dec. 22 (By the A. P.).—An eight thousand word communiqué by the arms committee of the Washington conference after today's meeting was in the form of a paragraph of statement made for the delegation of each power with respect to the British proposal that submarines be abolished as a naval weapon. The argument of Lord Lee of the British admiralty was first. It stated the view of the British government to be that what was required was not merely restrictions on submarines, but their total and final abolition. Lord Lee presented the following estimates of existing submarine tonnage: United States \$3,500; Great Britain \$5,000; Japan \$2,000; France, 23,500, and Italy, 12,500.

He pointed out that under the American proposals of 50,000 tons each for Great Britain and the United States and \$1,000 for Japan, the United States could build 5,000 tons, Great Britain 5,000 and Japan 2,500 with the other two countries in proportion.

"He felt bound to say," the paraphrase continued, "that it seemed to him very strange to put before the conference the limitation of naval armament proposals designed to foster and increase the type of war vessels which, according to the British view, are open to more objection than surface capital ships."

Lord Lee said friends of the submarine contended that it was a legitimate weapon of weaker powers and an effective and economical means of defense for coast lines and maritime communications. Both contentions could be challenged on technical grounds and "were clearly disproved by recent history," the paraphrase said.

Lord Lee declared that methods of location, detection and destruction of submarines had proceeded much further than the development of the submarine itself and greatly reduced the value of submarines against modern warfare. He said he believed Germany had used 275 U-boats in the war, of which 200 had been sunk, and that the war and the U-boats in "legitimate naval warfare" had been "almost insignificant."

"No less than fifteen million British troops had crossed and recrossed the English channel during the war, and not one man had been lost from the action of submarines, except on board hospital ships," the paraphrase declared. Later, "some two million United States troops had been brought across the Atlantic by the submarine had proved equally powerless" in their case, it added.

"In fact," the communiqué continued, "in presenting Lord Lee's argument, 'The United States, whether in an offensive or a defensive war, against any sort of organized naval force, had proved almost invulnerable.'"

Taking up the argument as to cost, Lord Lee pointed out that Great Britain alone had almost as much coast to defend as all of the other powers at the conference combined, or four times the circumference of the globe. In addition, he added, Great Britain had the longest trade route to protect.

"It was partly because our experience had shown that they were an effective force that we were ready to abandon submarines only and made the following statement of what Germany's submarines had accomplished against mercantile vessels in the war:

"No less than twelve million tons of shipping had been sunk, of a value of \$1,000,000,000, apart from their cargo. Over 100,000 non-combatant men, women and children had been drowned. It is true that this war had been undertaken in violation of all laws, both human and divine. The German excuse for it had been its necessity. They had used the same weapons that we had used in the same way, but we had not used them to sink ships which had not been engaged in commerce."

Lord Lee argued that the submarine menace could be banished only by total abolition from the sea, adding that this was the intention of the treaty of Versailles, which forbade Germany to construct submarines for any purpose. "We were to assume," Lord Lee continued, "that Germany was always to be and the other powers were always to be in a position to enforce a rule of Germany and another rule for the rest of the world."

Objecting to limitation of submarines, Lord Lee said U-boats fleets could be rapidly expanded in time of war and the industry and a nucleus of trained men could be maintained in peace. He said that the British delegation "were animated by no selfish motives" in urging that course, although "it would be foolish not to recognize that Great Britain was the nation most exposed to the menace of the submarine."

which justified the retention of the submarine, since it was by these means alone that the British empire could be stricken down.

The late war had shown, however, that the British navy had not been stricken down, and if war should ever come again, it could be imagined that more would be found for our country to say than from the submarine.

But it might be claimed that if the United States had been its own master, it would have been different. To this he would have replied that the British navy had not been stricken down, and if war should ever come again, it could be imagined that more would be found for our country to say than from the submarine.

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did not share Lord Lee's opinion "that submarines are not efficient means of defense."

"They think that the submarine is still an indispensable weapon for the defense of the Italian coast," he said. "Our naval experts are further more of the opinion that submarines are necessary to protect the lines of communication of our country."

"We are not ready today to resolve these points of a technical character. We venture to observe, however, that we do not think this conference in which only five powers are represented could resolve the question of submarines which can concern many other powers which are not represented here."

Senator Schanzer said the Italian delegation was not ready to "accept our suggestion with a proposal of abolishing submarines and we are not authorized to do so."

For Japan, Mr. Horioka said he was "unconvincedly moved to all abusive use of submarines such as those recently committed by a certain nation," but felt that a limitation of submarine tonnage was a necessary step for defense. He suggested that international rules of war be modified to guard against abusive use of submarines.

Chairman Fletcher said none could fail to be deeply impressed by the statement of Lord Lee and that it was clear all were agreed "there was no discussion to be had on the question of submarines in the light of the submarine as a weapon of defense." Lord Lee had said it was of this value and had pointed out that only five nations were present at the conference and that the submarine was a weapon of defense.

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not loss of merchant tonnage to the world, the object of war being to deprive the enemy of the use of such vessels. Unlimited submarine warfare on merchant craft, however, the report said, injured the world as well as the enemy, because the ships were sunk. For this reason, it was urged that unlimited submarine warfare be outlawed and that rules to govern such warfare be sharply drawn.

As to the use of submarines against enemy combatant ships, the report said they formed a valuable naval "ambush." The best defense against them was "external vigilance," it said, and high speed and these were down the men and ships of the fleet, giving the submarine

"a very vital part to play" in naval warfare.

The report also dwelt on the legitimate value of submarines as naval assets and also on their value in defending American coast.

"The retention of a large submarine force may at some future time result in the United States holding its outlying possessions," the report said. "If these colonies once fall, the expenditure of men necessary to recapture them will be tremendous and may result in a drawn war which would really be a United States defeat."

"The United States needs a large submarine force to protect its interests."

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